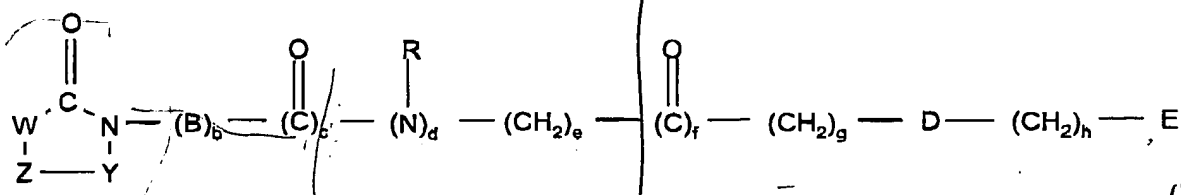
Serial No. 08/971,960



(I)

in which

W is R^1-A-C(R^{13})<;

Y is a carbonyl;

Z is N(R^0);

A is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylenephenyl, phenylene-(C_2-C_6)-alkenyl or a bivalent radical of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms and can be mono- or disubstituted by (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or doubly bonded oxygen or sulfur;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_2-C_6)-alkenylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkylenephenyl, where the bivalent (C_1-C_6)-alkylene radical can be unsubstituted or substituted by a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_3-C_{10})-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_{10})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl and heteroaryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical;

D is C(R^2)(R^3), N(R^3) or CH=C(R^3);

E is R^{10}CO;

R is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^0 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryl-(C_1-

C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, CHO, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-CO, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-CO, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl-CO, heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl-S(O)$_n$, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-S(O)$_n$, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-S(O)$_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-S(O)$_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-S(O)$_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-S(O)$_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-S(O)$_n$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-S(O)$_n$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-S(O)$_n$ optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl-S(O)$_n$ or heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-S(O)$_n$ optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, where n is 1 or 2;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH)-(CH_2)$_p$ or X^1-NH-(CH_2)$_p$, where p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, (R^8O)$_2$P(O), cyano, hydroxyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, or amino;

X^1 has one of the meanings of X or is R'-NH-C(=N-R''), where R' and R'' independently of one another have the meanings of X;

R^2 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenylcarbonyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynylcarbonyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CON(CH_3)R^{14}$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$, $CON(CH_3)R^{15}$ or $CONHR^{15}$;

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals $R^{4'}$; $R^{4'}$ is hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-

alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl or the radical R^5;

R^5 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, a mono- or bicyclic 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic, partially hydrogenated or completely hydrogenated and which can contain one, two or three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, a radical R^5 or a radical R^6CO-, where the aryl radical and, independently thereof, the heterocyclic radical can be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is R^7R^8N, R^7O or R^7S or an amino acid side chain, a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-((C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-, and their esters and amides, where hydrogen or hydroxymethyl can optionally stand in place of free functional groups and/or where free functional groups can be protected by protective groups customary in peptide chemistry;

R^7 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyloxycarbonyl, where the alkyl groups can optionally be substituted by an amino group and/or where the aryl radicals can be mono- or polysubstituted, preferably monosubstituted, by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl, or is a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-((C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-;

R^8 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical;

R^9 is hydrogen, aminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydroxyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)amino;

R^{11} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, $R^{12}CO$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_2$, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl-$S(O)_2$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or $R^9NHS(O)_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)amino;

R^{13} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_4)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl-amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, $HOS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $R^9NHS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $(R^{13}O)_2P(O)$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, tetrazolyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl and R^5;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16};

R^{16} is a 6- to 24-membered bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by

one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

b, c, and d are 1;

e is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

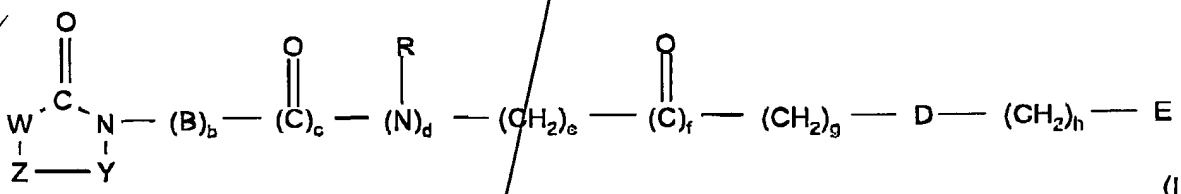
f is 0;

g is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

h is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and of their physiologically tolerable salts.

22. (amended) A method for antagonizing VLA-4 comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of [the preparation as claimed in claim 1] a preparation comprising an effective amount of at least one compound of the formula I:



(I)

in which

W is R^1-A-C(R^{13})<;

Y is a carbonyl;

Z is N(R^0);

A is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylenephenyl, phenylene-(C_2-C_6)-alkenyl or a bivalent radical of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms and can be mono- or disubstituted by (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or doubly bonded oxygen or sulfur;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_2-C_6)-alkenylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkylenephenyl, where the bivalent (C_1-C_6)-alkylene radical can be unsubstituted or substituted by a radical from the group consisting

of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkeryl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_3-C_{10})-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_{10})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl and heteroaryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$, $N(R^3)$ or $CH=C(R^3)$;

E is $R^{10}CO$;

R is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^0 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, CHO, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-CO, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-CO, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl-CO, heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$ optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl-$S(O)_n$ or heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$ optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, where n is 1 or 2;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH)-$(CH_2)_p$ or X-NH-$(CH_2)_p$, where p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$, cyano, hydroxyl, (C_1-C_6)-

alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, or amino;

X^1 has one of the meanings of X or is R'-NH-C(=N-R''), where R' and R'' independently of one another have the meanings of X;

R^2 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenylcarbonyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynylcarbonyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CON(CH_3)R^{14}$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$, $CON(CH_3)R^{15}$ or $CONHR^{15}$;

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals $R^{4'}$; $R^{4'}$ is hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl or the radical R^5;

R^5 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, a mono- or bicyclic 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic, partially hydrogenated or completely hydrogenated and which can contain one, two or three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, a radical R^3 or a radical R^6CO-, where the aryl radical and, independently thereof, the heterocyclic radical can be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is R^7R^8N, R^7O or R^7S or an amino acid side chain, a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-$((C_6-C_{14})$-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to $-NH-CH_2-$, and their esters and amides, where hydrogen or

hydroxymethyl can optionally stand in place of free functional groups and/or where free functional groups can be protected by protective groups customary in peptide chemistry;

R^7 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyloxycarbonyl, where the alkyl groups can optionally be substituted by an amino group and/or where the aryl radicals can be mono- or polysubstituted, preferably monosubstituted, by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl, or is a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-((C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-;

R^8 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical;

R^9 is hydrogen, aminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydroxyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{11} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, $R^{12}CO$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_2$, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl-$S(O)_2$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or $R^9NHS(O)_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{13} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl,

aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-($(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-$C_{18})$-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl-amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, $HOS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $R^9NHS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, tetrazolyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl and R^5;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16};

R^{16} is a 6- to 24-membered bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

b, c, and d are 1;

e is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

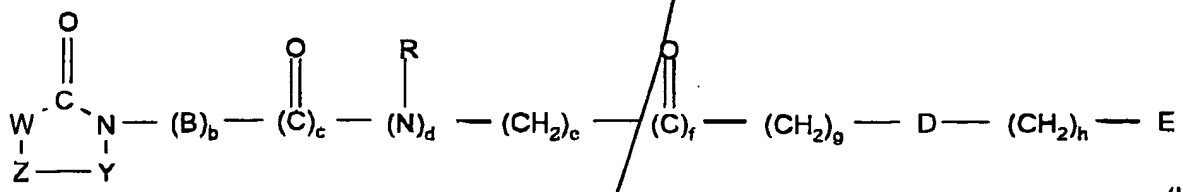
f is 0;

g is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

h is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and of their physiologically tolerable salts.

23. (amended) A method for treating or preventing a disease or disorder selected from the group consisting of rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, inflammatory disorders of the central nervous system, asthma, allergies, cardiovascular disorders, arteriosclerosis, restenoses, diabetes, damage to organ transplants, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, and malaria comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of [the preparation as claimed in claim 1] a preparation comprising an effective amount of at least one compound of the formula I:



(I)

in which

W is R^1-A-C(R^{13})<;

Y is a carbonyl;

Z is N(R^0);

A is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylenephenyl, phenylene-(C_2-C_6)-alkenyl or a bivalent radical of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms and can be mono- or disubstituted by (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or doubly bonded oxygen or sulfur;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_2-C_6)-alkenylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkylenephenyl, where the bivalent (C_1-C_6)-alkylene radical can be unsubstituted or substituted by a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_3-C_{10})-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_{10})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl and heteroaryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical;

D is C(R^2)(R^3), N(R^3) or CH=CR^3;

E is R^{10}CO;

R is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^0 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, CHO, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_3-C_{12})-

cycloalkyl-CO, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-CO, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl-CO, heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$ optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl-$S(O)_n$ or heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$ optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, where n is 1 or 2;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH)-$(CH_2)_p$ or X^1-NH-$(CH_2)_p$, where p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$, cyano, hydroxyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, or amino;

X^1 has one of the meanings of X or is R'-NH-C(=N-R''), where R' and R'' independently of one another have the meanings of X;

R^2 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenylcarbonyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynylcarbonyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CON(CH_3)R^{14}$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$, $CON(CH_3)R^{15}$ or $CONHR^{15}$;

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals $R^{4'}$; $R^{4'}$ is hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-

$(C_1$-$C_3)$-alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkylcarbonylamino-$(C_2$-$C_{18})$-alkylaminocarbonyl, $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkoxy, $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted $(C_3$-$C_8)$-cycloalkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl or the radical R^5;

R^5 is optionally substituted $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl, $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, a mono- or bicyclic 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic, partially hydrogenated or completely hydrogenated and which can contain one, two or three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, a radical R^6 or a radical R^6CO-, where the aryl radical and, independently thereof, the heterocyclic radical can be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkyl, $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is R^7R^8N, R^7O or R^7S or an amino acid side chain, a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkylated or N-$((C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-, and their esters and amides, where hydrogen or hydroxymethyl can optionally stand in place of free functional groups and/or where free functional groups can be protected by protective groups customary in peptide chemistry;

R^7 is hydrogen, $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkyl, $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl, $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkylcarbonyl, $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkoxycarbonyl, $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-arylcarbonyl, $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkylcarbonyl or $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkyloxycarbonyl, where the alkyl groups can optionally be substituted by an amino group and/or where the aryl radicals can be mono- or polysubstituted, preferably monosubstituted, by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl, $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl, or is a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkylated or N-$((C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-;

R^8 is hydrogen, $(C_1$-$C_{18})$-alkyl, optionally substituted $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl or $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical;

R^9 is hydrogen, aminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydroxyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{11} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, $R^{12}CO$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_2$, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl-$S(O)_2$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or $R^9NHS(O)_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{13} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl-amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, $HOS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $R^9NHS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $(R^{13}O)_2P(O)$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, tetrazolyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl and R^5;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16};

R^{16} is a 6- to 24-membered bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by

one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

b, c, and d are 1;

e is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

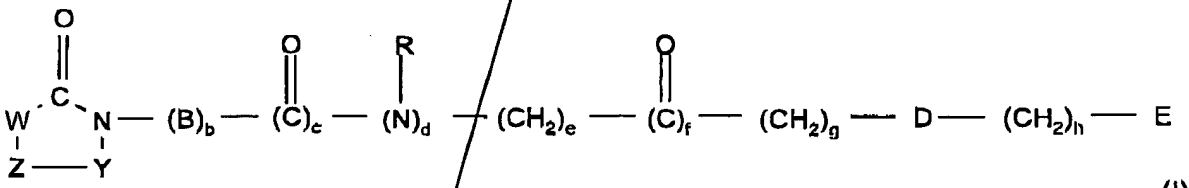
f is 0;

g is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

h is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and of their physiologically tolerable salts.

24. (amended) A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of diseases in which leucocyte adhesion and/or migration exhibits an undesired extent comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of [the preparation as claimed in claim 1] a preparation comprising an effective amount of at least one compound of the formula I:



(I)

in which

W is R^1-A-C(R^{13})<;

Y is a carbonyl;

Z is N(R^0);

A is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylenephenyl, phenylene-(C_2-C_6)-alkenyl or a bivalent radical of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms and can be mono- or disubstituted by (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or doubly bonded oxygen or sulfur;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_2-C_6)-alkenylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkylenephenyl, where the bivalent (C_1-C_6)-

alkylene radical can be unsubstituted or substituted by a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkeryl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_3-C_{10})-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_{10})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl and heteroaryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$, $N(R^3)$ or $CH=C(R^3)$;

E is $R^{10}CO$;

R is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^0 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_{12})-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl, heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, CHO, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-CO, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-CO, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-CO, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl-CO, heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-CO optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_3-C_{12})-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-bicycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{12})-tricycloalkyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_n$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$ optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl-$S(O)_n$ or heteroaryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl-$S(O)_n$ optionally substituted in the heteroaryl radical, where n is 1 or 2;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH)-$(CH_2)_p$ or X^1-NH-$(CH_2)_p$, where p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$, cyano, hydroxyl, (C_1-C_6)-

alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, or amino;

X^1 has one of the meanings of X or is R'-NH-C(=N-R''), where R' and R'' independently of one another have the meanings of X;

R^2 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenylcarbonyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynylcarbonyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CON(CH_3)R^{14}$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$, $CON(CH_3)R^{15}$ or $CONHR^{15}$;

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals $R^{4'}$; $R^{4'}$ is hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl or the radical R^5;

R^5 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, a mono- or bicyclic 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic, partially hydrogenated or completely hydrogenated and which can contain one, two or three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, a radical R^5 or a radical R^6CO-, where the aryl radical and, independently thereof, the heterocyclic radical can be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is R^7R^8N, R^7O or R^7S or an amino acid side chain, a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-$((C_6-C_{14})$-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to $-NH-CH_2-$, and their esters and amides, where hydrogen or

hydroxymethyl can optionally stand in place of free functional groups and/or where free functional groups can be protected by protective groups customary in peptide chemistry;

R^7 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyloxycarbonyl, where the alkyl groups can optionally be substituted by an amino group and/or where the aryl radicals can be mono- or polysubstituted, preferably monosubstituted, by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl, or is a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-$((C_6-C_{14})$-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to $-NH-CH_2-$;

R^8 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical;

R^9 is hydrogen, aminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydroxyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)amino;

R^{11} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, $R^{12}CO$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_2$, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl-$S(O)_2$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or $R^9NHS(O)_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)amino;

R^{13} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl,

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aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl-amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, $HOS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $R^9NHS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, tetrazolyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl and R^5.

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16},

R^{16} is a 6- to 24-membered bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

b, c, and d are 1;

e is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

f is 0;

g is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

h is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and of their physiologically tolerable salts.

Please add the following claims:

39. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein

A is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylenephenyl, phenylene-(C_2-C_6)-alkenyl or a bivalent radical of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms and can be mono- or disubstituted by (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or doubly bonded oxygen or sulfur;

(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl or the radical R^5;

R^5 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, a mono- or bicyclic 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic, partially hydrogenated or completely hydrogenated and which can contain one, two or three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, a radical R^6 or a radical R^6CO-, where the aryl radical and, independently thereof, the heterocyclic radial can be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino or trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is R^7R^8N, R^7O or R^7S or an amino acid side chain, a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-((C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-, and their esters and amides, where hydrogen or hydroxymethyl can optionally stand in place of free functional groups and/or where free functional groups can be protected by protective groups customary in peptide chemistry;

R^7 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyloxycarbonyl, where the alkyl groups can optionally be substituted by an amino group and/or where the aryl radicals can be mono-or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl, or is a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-((C_6-C_{14})-aryl(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-;

R^8 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical;

R^9 is hydrogen, aminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydroxyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)amino;

R^{11} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, $R^{12}CO$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_2$, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl-$S(O)_2$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or $R^9NHS(O)_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)amino;

R^{13} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_8)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, $HOS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $R^9NHS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, tetrazolyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl and R^5;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16};

R^{16} is a 6- to 24-membered bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the

group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

b, c, and d independently of one another are 0 or 1, but cannot all simultaneously be 0; e, g and h independently of one another are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

40. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

41. The method as claimed in claim 40, wherein R^0 is biphenylylmethyl, naphthylmethyl or benzyl each of which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted in the aryl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

42. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, vinylene, phenylene, or is substituted methylene or ethylene;

R is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or benzyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH), X-NH-C(=NX)-NH or X-NH-CH_2;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_8)-alkyl;

R^3 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$ and $CONHR^{15}$;

and e, g and h independently of one another are the numbers 0, 1, 2 or 3; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

43. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein W is R^1-A-C(R^{13}) and R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

44. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein R^3 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, $COOR^4$, $R^{11}NH$ or $CONHR^4$, where -NHR^{14} is the radical of an α-amino acid, its ω-amino-(C_2-C_8)-alkylamide, its (C_1-C_8)-alkyl ester or its (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl ester; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

45. The method as claimed in claim 44, wherein the radical of the α-amino acid is selected from the group consisting of valine, lysine, phenylglycine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, and their (C_1-C_8)-alkyl esters or (C_6-C_{14})-alkyl esters; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

46. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein

Z is $N(R^0)$;

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene or phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C^8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is the radical $CONHR^{14}$;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

R^{14} is methyl which is substituted by hydroxycarbonyl and a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, phenyl and benzyl, or is methyl which is substituted by (C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl and a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, phenyl and benzyl;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

47. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein simultaneously W is R^1-A-$C(R^{13})$ and therein A is a bivalent radical selected from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, vinylene, phenylene or is substituted methylene or ethylene;

R is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkyl;

R^0 is $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl, $(C_3$-$C_8)$-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl or $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH), X-NH-C(=NX)-NH or X-NH-CH_2;

X is hydrogen, $(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkylcarbonyl, $(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkoxycarbonyl, $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkylcarbonyloxy-$(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkoxycarbonyl, $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl;

R^3 is $CONHR^{15}$ or $CONHR^{14}$ where R^{14} herein is a $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more $(C_6$-$C_{14})$-aryl radicals;

R^{15} is R^{16}-$(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkyl or R^{16}, where R^{16} is a 7- to 12-membered bridged bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl and oxo;

and e, g and h independently of one another are the numbers 0, 1, 2 or 3 and b, c and d are 1; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

48. The method as claimed in claim 47, wherein R^{15} is an adamantyl radical or an adamantylmethyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

49. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene or phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^6 is (C_1-C_8)- alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is H_2N-C(=NH), H_2N-C(=NH)-NH or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is $CONHR^{15}$ or $CONHR^{14}$ where R^{14} herein is a (C_1-C_6)-alkyl radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more (C_6-C_{10})-aryl radicals;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

R^{15} is an adamantyl radical or an adamantylmethyl radical;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

50. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical or ethylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which is optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is an unsubstituted phenyl radical or naphthyl radical, a phenyl radical or naphthyl radical substituted by one, two or three identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy, hydroxyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, hydroxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, cyano, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl and benzyloxy, a pyridyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)-alkyl radical, a (C_2-C_4)-alkenyl radical, a (C_2-C_4)-alkynyl radical or a (C_5-C_6)-cycloalkyl radical;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

51. The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical or ethylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is $R^{11}NH$;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkoxy;

R^{13} is $(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkyl, $(C_3$-$C_7)$-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

b, c, d and e are 1 and g is 0;

h is 0; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

52. The method as claimed in claim 21 in which a substituted methylene radical or substituted ethylene radical representing the group B carries as a substituent a radical selected from the group consisting of $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl, $(C_2$-$C_6)$-alkenyl, $(C_2$-$C_6)$-alkynyl, $(C_3$-$C_8)$-cycloalkyl, $(C_3$-$C_8)$-cycloalkyl-$(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl, optionally substituted $(C_6$-$C_{10})$-aryl, $(C_6$-$C_{10})$-aryl-$(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl and heteroaryl-$(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

53. The method as claimed in claim 21, in which B is an unsubstituted methylene radical or a methylene radical which is substituted by a $(C_1$-$C_8)$-alkyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

54. The method as claimed in claim 21, in which B is an unsubstituted methylene radical or a methylene radical which is substituted by a $(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

55. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein

A is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylenephenyl, phenylene-(C_2-C_6)-alkenyl or a bivalent radical of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms and can be mono- or disubstituted by (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or doubly bonded oxygen or sulfur;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_2-C_6)-alkenylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkylene-phenyl;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$, $N(R^3)$ or $CH=C(R^3)$;

R and R^0 independently of one another are hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH)-$(CH_2)_p$ or X^1-NH-$(CH_2)_p$, where p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$, cyano, hydroxyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, or amino;

X^1 has one of the meanings of X or is R'-NH-C(=N-R'') where R' and R'' independently of one another have the meanings of X;

R^2 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted in the aryl radical, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenylcarbonyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynylcarbonyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CON(CH_3)R^{14}$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$, $CON(CH_3)R^{15}$ or $CONHR^{15}$;

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals $R^{4'}$;

$R^{4'}$ is hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl or the radical R^5;

R^5 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, a mono- or bicyclic 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic, partially hydrogenated or completely hydrogenated and which can contain one, two or three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, a radical R^6 or a radical R'CO-, where the aryl radical and, independently thereof, the heterocyclic radial can be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino or trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is R^7R^8N, R^7O or R^7S or an amino acid side chain, a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-((C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-, and their esters and amides, where hydrogen or hydroxymethyl can optionally stand in place of free functional groups and/or where free functional groups can be protected by protective groups customary in peptide chemistry;

R^7 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyloxycarbonyl, where the alkyl groups can optionally be substituted by an amino group and/or where the aryl radicals can be mono-or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl, or is a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-((C_6-C_{14})-aryl(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical

which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-;

R^8 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical;

R^9 is hydrogen, aminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydroxyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{11} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, $R^{12}CO$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_2$, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl-$S(O)_2$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or $R^9NHS(O)_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{13} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, $HOS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $R^9NHS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, tetrazolyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl and R^5;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16}.

R^{16} is a 6- to 24-membered bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

b, c, and d independently of one another are 0 or 1, but cannot all simultaneously be 0; e, g and h independently of one another are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

56. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

57. The method as claimed in claim 56, wherein R^0 is biphenylylmethyl, naphthylmethyl or benzyl each of which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted in the aryl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

58. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, vinylene, phenylene, or is substituted methylene or ethylene;

R is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or benzyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH), X-NH-C(=NX)-NH or X-NH-CH_2;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_8)-alkyl;

R^3 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$ and $CONHR^{15}$;

and e, g and h independently of one another are the numbers 0, 1, 2 or 3; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

59. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein W is R^1-A-C(R^{13}) and R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

60. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein R^3 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, $COOR^4$, $R^{11}NH$ or $CONHR^{14}$, where $-NHR^{14}$ is the radical of an α-amino acid, its ω-amino-(C_2-C_8)-alkylamide, its (C_1-C_8)-alkyl ester or its (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl ester; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

61. The method as claimed in claim 60, wherein the radical of the α-amino acid is selected from the group consisting of valine, lysine, phenylglycine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, and their (C_1-C_8)-alkyl esters or (C_6-C_{14})-alkyl esters; wherein said compound or compounds

may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

62. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein

Z is $N(R^0)$;

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene or phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C^8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is the radical $CONHR^{14}$;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

R^{14} is methyl which is substituted by hydroxycarbonyl and a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, phenyl and benzyl, or is methyl which is substituted by (C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl and a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, phenyl and benzyl;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

63. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein simultaneously W is R^1-A-C(R^{13}) and therein A is a bivalent radical selected from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, vinylene, phenylene or is substituted methylene or ethylene;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_6)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH), X-NH-C(=NX)-NH or X-NH-CH_2;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_8)-alkyl;

R^3 is CONHR^{15} or CONHR^{14} where R^{14} herein is a (C_1-C_8)-alkyl radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more (C_6-C_{14})-aryl radicals;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16}, where R^{16} is a 7- to 12-membered bridged bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of(C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

and e, g and h independently of one another are the numbers 0, 1, 2 or 3 and b, c and d are 1; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

64. The method as claimed in claim 63, wherein R^{15} is an adamantyl radical or an adamantylmethyl radical; whereir said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

65. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene or phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$-alkyl;

R^0 is $(C_1\text{-}C_8)$- alkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_8)$-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted $(C_6\text{-}C_{14})$-aryl or $(C_6\text{-}C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1\text{-}C_8)$-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N\text{-}C(=NH)$, $H_2N\text{-}C(=NH)\text{-}NH$ or $H_2N\text{-}CH_2$;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is $CONHR^{15}$ or $CONHR^{14}$ where R^{14} herein is a $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$-alkyl radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more $(C_6\text{-}C_{10})$-aryl radicals;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or $(C_1\text{-}C_8)$-alkoxy;

R^{13} is $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$-alkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_7)$-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

R^{15} is an adamantyl radical or an adamantylmethyl radical;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

66. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical or ethylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which is optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is an unsubstituted phenyl radical or naphthyl radical, a phenyl radical or naphthyl radical substituted by one, two or three identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy, hydroxyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, hydroxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, cyano, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl and benzyloxy, a pyridyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)-alkyl radical, a (C_2-C_4)-alkenyl radical, a (C_2-C_4)-alkynyl radical or a (C_5-C_6)-cycloalkyl radical;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

67. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical or ethylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is H_2N-C(=NH), H_2N-C(=NH)-NH or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is $R^{11}NH$;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

b, c, d and e are 1 and g is 0;

h is 0; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

68. The method as claimed in claim 22 in which a substituted methylene radical or substituted ethylene radical representing the group B carries as a substituent a radical selected from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_2-C_6)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_6)-alkynyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{10})-aryl, (C_6-C_{10})-aryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl and heteroaryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

69. The method as claimed in claim 22, in which B is an unsubstituted methylene radical or a methylene radical which is substituted by a (C_1-C_8)-alkyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

70. The method as claimed in claim 22, in which B is an unsubstituted methylene radical or a methylene radical which is substituted by a (C_1-C_6)-alkyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

71. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein

A is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylenephenyl, phenylene-(C_2-C_6)-alkenyl or a bivalent radical of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms and can be mono- or disubstituted by (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or doubly bonded oxygen or sulfur;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_2-C_6)-alkenylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkylene-phenyl;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$, $N(R^3)$ or $CH=C(R^3)$;

R and R^0 independently of one another are hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH)-$(CH_2)_p$ or X^1-NH-$(CH_2)_p$, where p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$, cyano, hydroxyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, or amino;

X^1 has one of the meanings of X or is R'-NH-C(=N-R'') where R' and R'' independently of one another have the meanings of X;

R^2 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted in the aryl radical, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenylcarbonyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynylcarbonyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CON(CH_3)R^{14}$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$, $CON(CH_3)R^{15}$ or $CONHR^{15}$;

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals $R^{4'}$;

$R^{4'}$ is hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl or the radical R^5;

R^5 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, a mono- or bicyclic 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic, partially hydrogenated or completely hydrogenated and which can contain one, two or three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, a radical R^6 or a radical R^6CO-, where the aryl radical and, independently thereof, the heterocyclic radial can be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino or trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is R^7R^8N, R^7O or R^7S or an amino acid side chain, a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-$((C_6-C_{14})$-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to $-NH-CH_2-$, and their esters and amides, where hydrogen or hydroxymethyl can optionally stand in place of free functional groups and/or where free functional groups can be protected by protective groups customary in peptide chemistry;

R^7 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyloxycarbonyl, where the alkyl groups can optionally be substituted by an amino group and/or where the aryl radicals can be mono-or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl, or is a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-$((C_6-C_{14})$-aryl(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical

which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-;

R^8 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical;

R^9 is hydrogen, aminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydroxyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{11} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, $R^{12}CO$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_2$, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl-$S(O)_2$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or $R^9NHS(O)_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{13} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, $HOS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $R^9NHS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, tetrazolyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl and R^5;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16},

R^{16} is a 6- to 24-membered bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

b, c, and d independently of one another are 0 or 1, but cannot all simultaneously be 0; e, g and h independently of one another are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

72. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

73. The method as claimed in claim 73, wherein R^0 is biphenylylmethyl, naphthylmethyl or benzyl each of which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted in the aryl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

74. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, vinylene, phenylene, or is substituted methylene or ethylene;

R is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or benzyl;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_2-C_6)-alkenylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkylene-phenyl;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$, $N(R^3)$ or $CH=C(R^3)$;

R and R^0 independently of one another are hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH)-$(CH_2)_p$ or X^1-NH-$(CH_2)_p$, where p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$, cyano, hydroxyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, or amino;

X^1 has one of the meanings of X or is R'-NH-C(=N-R'') where R' and R'' independently of one another have the meanings of X;

R^2 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted in the aryl radical, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenylcarbonyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynylcarbonyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CON(CH_3)R^{14}$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$, $CON(CH_3)R^{15}$ or $CONHR^{15}$;

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals $R^{4'}$;

$R^{4'}$ is hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH), X-NH-C(=NX)-NH or X-NH-CH_2;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_8)-alkyl;

R^3 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$ and $CONHR^{15}$;

and e, g and h independently of one another are the numbers 0, 1, 2 or 3; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

75. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein W is R^1-A-C(R^{13}) and R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

76. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein R^3 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, $COOR^4$, $R^{11}NH$ or $CONHR^4$, where -NHR^{14} is the radical of an α-amino acid, its ω-amino-(C_2-C_8)-alkylamide, its (C_1-C_8)-alkyl ester or its (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl ester; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

77. The method as claimed in claim 77, wherein the radical of the α-amino acid is selected from the group consisting of valine, lysine, phenylglycine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, and their (C_1-C_8)-alkyl esters or (C_6-C_{14})-alkyl esters; wherein said compound or compounds

may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

79. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein

Z is $N(R^0)$;

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene or phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C^8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is H_2N-C(=NH), H_2N-C(=NH)-NH or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is the radical $CONHR^{14}$;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

R^{14} is methyl which is substituted by hydroxycarbonyl and a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, phenyl and benzyl, or is methyl which is substituted by (C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl and a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, phenyl and benzyl;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

79. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein simultaneously W is R^1-A-C(R^{13}) and therein A is a bivalent radical selected from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, vinylene, phenylene or is substituted methylene or ethylene;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_6)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH), X-NH-C(=NX)-NH or X-NH-CH_2;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_8)-alkyl;

R^3 is CONHR^{15} or CONHR^{14} where R^{14} herein is a (C_1-C_8)-alkyl radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more (C_6-C_{14})-aryl radicals;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16}, where R^{16} is a 7- to 12-membered bridged bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

and e, g and h independently of one another are the numbers 0, 1, 2 or 3 and b, c and d are 1; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

80. The method as claimed in claim 80, wherein R^{15} is an adamantyl radical or an adamantylmethyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

81. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene or phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)- alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is $CONHR^{15}$ or $CONHR^{14}$ where R^{14} herein is a (C_1-C_6)-alkyl radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more (C_6-C_{10})-aryl radicals;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

R^{15} is an adamantyl radical or an adamantylmethyl radical;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

82. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical or ethylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which is optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is an unsubstituted phenyl radical or naphthyl radical, a phenyl radical or naphthyl radical substituted by one, two or three identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy, hydroxyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, hydroxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, cyano, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl and benzyloxy, a pyridyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)-alkyl radical, a (C_2-C_4)-alkenyl radical, a (C_2-C_4)-alkynyl radical or a (C_5-C_6)-cycloalkyl radical;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

83. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical or ethylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is H_2N-C(=NH), H_2N-C(=NH)-NH or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is $R^{11}NH$;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

b, c, d and e are 1 and g is 0;

h is 0; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

84 The method as claimed in claim 23 in which a substituted methylene radical or substituted ethylene radical representing the group B carries as a substituent a radical selected from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_2-C_6)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_6)-alkynyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{10})-aryl, (C_6-C_{10})-aryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl and heteroaryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

85 The method as claimed in claim 23, in which B is an unsubstituted methylene radical or a methylene radical which is substituted by a (C_1-C_8)-alkyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

86 The method as claimed in claim 23, in which B is an unsubstituted methylene radical or a methylene radical which is substituted by a (C_1-C_6)-alkyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

87. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein

A is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylenephenyl, phenylene-(C_2-C_6)-alkenyl or a bivalent radical of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which can contain 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms and can be mono- or disubstituted by (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or doubly bonded oxygen or sulfur;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_6)-alkylene, (C_2-C_6)-alkenylene, phenylene, phenylene-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, (C_1-C_3)-alkylene-phenyl;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$, $N(R^3)$ or $CH=C(R^3)$;

R and R^0 independently of one another are hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH)-$(CH_2)_p$ or X^1-NH-$(CH_2)_p$, where p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$, cyano, hydroxyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, or amino;

X^1 has one of the meanings of X or is R'-NH-C(=N-R'') where R' and R'' independently of one another have the meanings of X;

R^2 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted in the aryl radical, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenylcarbonyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynylcarbonyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CON(CH_3)R^{14}$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$, $CON(CH_3)R^{15}$ or $CONHR^{15}$;

R^4 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals $R^{4'}$;

$R^{4'}$ is hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-$((C_1-C_{18})$-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl or the radical R^5;

R^5 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, a mono- or bicyclic 5- to 12-membered heterocyclic ring which can be aromatic, partially hydrogenated or completely hydrogenated and which can contain one, two or three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, a radical R^6 or a radical R^6CO-, where the aryl radical and, independently thereof, the heterocyclic radial can be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino or trifluoromethyl;

R^6 is R^7R^8N, R^7O or R^7S or an amino acid side chain, a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-$((C_6-C_{14})$-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to $-NH-CH_2-$, and their esters and amides, where hydrogen or hydroxymethyl can optionally stand in place of free functional groups and/or where free functional groups can be protected by protective groups customary in peptide chemistry;

R^7 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-arylcarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_{18})-alkyloxycarbonyl, where the alkyl groups can optionally be substituted by an amino group and/or where the aryl radicals can be mono-or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy, halogen, nitro, amino and trifluoromethyl, or is a natural or unnatural amino acid, imino acid, optionally N-(C_1-C_8)-alkylated or N-$((C_6-C_{14})$-aryl(C_1-C_8)-alkylated) azaamino acid or a dipeptide radical

which can also be substituted in the aryl radical and/or in which the peptide bond can be reduced to -NH-CH_2-;

R^8 is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical;

R^9 is hydrogen, aminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-arylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{10} is hydroxyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{11} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, $R^{12}CO$, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-$S(O)_2$, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl-$S(O)_2$, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or $R^9NHS(O)_2$;

R^{12} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_{18})-alkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxy which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryloxy, amino or mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)amino;

R^{13} is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl;

R^{14} is hydrogen or (C_1-C_{28})-alkyl which can optionally be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different radicals from the group consisting of hydroxyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-((C_1-C_{18})-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_8)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_1-C_3)-alkylphenyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_1-C_{18})-alkylcarbonylamino-(C_2-C_{18})-alkylaminocarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl which can also be substituted in the aryl radical, amino, mercapto, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxy, (C_1-C_{18})-alkoxycarbonyl, optionally substituted (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, $HOS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $R^9NHS(O)_2$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, $(R^8O)_2P(O)$-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, tetrazolyl-(C_1-C_3)-alkyl, halogen, nitro, trifluoromethyl and R^5;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16};

R^{16} is a 6- to 24-membered bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

b, c, and d independently of one another are 0 or 1, but cannot all simultaneously be 0; e, g and h independently of one another are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

88. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl-(C -C_4)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

89. The method as claimed in claim 89, wherein R^0 is biphenylylmethyl, naphthylmethyl or benzyl each of which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted in the aryl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

90. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, vinylene, phenylene, or is substituted methylene or ethylene;

R is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkyl or benzyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH), X-NH-C(=NX)-NH or X-NH-CH_2;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_8)-alkyl;

R^3 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_8)-alkynyl, pyridyl, $R^{11}NH$, R^4CO, $COOR^4$, $CONHR^{14}$, $CSNHR^{14}$, $COOR^{15}$ and $CONHR^{15}$;

and e, g and h independently of one another are the numbers 0, 1, 2 or 3; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

91. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein W is R^1-A-C(R^{13}) and R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical or (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

92. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein R^3 is optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl, $COOR^4$, $R^{11}NH$ or $CONHR^4$, where $-NHR^{14}$ is the radical of an α-amino acid, its ω-amino-(C_2-C_8)-alkylamide, its (C_1-C_8)-alkyl ester or its (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl ester; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

93. The method as claimed in claim 93, wherein the radical of the α-amino acid is selected from the group consisting of valine, lysine, phenylglycine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, and their (C_1-C_8)-alkyl esters or (C_6-C_{14})-alkyl esters; wherein said compound or compounds

may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

95. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein

Z is $N(R^0)$;

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene or phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C^8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is the radical $CONHR^{14}$;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

R^{14} is methyl which is substituted by hydroxycarbonyl and a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, phenyl and benzyl, or is methyl which is substituted by (C_1-C_8)-alkoxycarbonyl and a radical from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, phenyl and benzyl;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

95 The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein simultaneously W is R^1-A-C(R^{13}) and therein A is a bivalent radical selected from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is a bivalent radical from the group consisting of methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, vinylene, phenylene or is substituted methylene or ethylene;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_6)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is X-NH-C(=NH), X-NH-C(=NX)-NH or X-NH-CH_2;

X is hydrogen, (C_1-C_6)-alkylcarbonyl, (C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_8)-alkylcarbonyloxy-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_6)-alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxyl;

R^2 is hydrogen or (C_1-C_8)-alkyl;

R^3 is CONHR^{15} or CONHR^{14} where R^{14} herein is a (C_1-C_8)-alkyl radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more (C_6-C_{14})-aryl radicals;

R^{15} is R^{16}-(C_1-C_6)-alkyl or R^{16}, where R^{16} is a 7- to 12-membered bridged bicyclic or tricyclic radical which is saturated or partially unsaturated and which can also contain one to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and which can also be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl and oxo;

and e, g and h independently of one another are the numbers 0, 1, 2 or 3 and b, c and d are 1; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

96 The method as claimed in claim 96, wherein R^{15} is an adamantyl radical or an adamantylmethyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

97. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene or phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$-alkyl;

R^0 is $(C_1\text{-}C_8)$- alkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_8)$-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted $(C_6\text{-}C_{14})$-aryl or $(C_6\text{-}C_{14})$-aryl-$(C_1\text{-}C_8)$-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N\text{-}C(=NH)$, $H_2N\text{-}C(=NH)\text{-}NH$ or $H_2N\text{-}CH_2$;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is $CONHR^{15}$ or $CONHR^{14}$ where R^{14} herein is a $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$-alkyl radical which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more $(C_6\text{-}C_{10})$-aryl radicals;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or $(C_1\text{-}C_8)$-alkoxy;

R^{13} is $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$-alkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_7)$-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

R^{15} is an adamantyl radical or an adamantylmethyl radical;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

98. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical or ethylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl-(C_1-C_8)-alkyl which is optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is $H_2N-C(=NH)$, $H_2N-C(=NH)-NH$ or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is an unsubstituted phenyl radical or naphthyl radical, a phenyl radical or naphthyl radical substituted by one, two or three identical or different radicals from the group consisting of (C_1-C_4)-alkyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxy, hydroxyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, hydroxycarbonyl, (C_1-C_4)-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, cyano, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl and benzyloxy, a pyridyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)-alkyl radical, a (C_2-C_4)-alkenyl radical, a (C_2-C_4)-alkynyl radical or a (C_5-C_6)-cycloalkyl radical;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

b, c and d are 1 and e and g are 0;

h is 1 or 2; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

~~96~~. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein

A is ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, cyclohexylene, phenylene, phenylenemethyl;

B is an unsubstituted or substituted methylene radical or ethylene radical;

D is $C(R^2)(R^3)$;

R is hydrogen or (C_1-C_4)-alkyl;

R^0 is (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{14})-aryl or (C_6-C_{14})-aryl (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, optionally substituted in the aryl radical;

R^1 is H_2N-C(=NH), H_2N-C(=NH)-NH or H_2N-CH_2;

R^2 is hydrogen;

R^3 is $R^{11}NH$;

R^{10} is hydroxyl or (C_1-C_8)-alkoxy;

R^{13} is (C_1-C_6)-alkyl, (C_3-C_7)-cycloalkyl or benzyl;

b, c, d and e are 1 and g is 0;

h is 0; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

100. The method as claimed in claim 24 in which a substituted methylene radical or substituted ethylene radical representing the group B carries as a substituent a radical selected from the group consisting of (C_1-C_8)-alkyl, (C_2-C_6)-alkenyl, (C_2-C_6)-alkynyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_8)-cycloalkyl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl, optionally substituted (C_6-C_{10})-aryl, (C_6-C_{10})-aryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl optionally substituted in the aryl radical, optionally substituted heteroaryl and heteroaryl-(C_1-C_4)-alkyl; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

101. The method as claimed in claim 24, in which B is an unsubstituted methylene radical or a methylene radical which is substituted by a (C_1-C_8)-alkyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts.

102. The method as claimed in claim 24, in which B is an unsubstituted methylene radical or a methylene radical which is substituted by a (C_1-C_6)-alkyl radical; wherein said compound or compounds may be present in all their stereoisomeric forms and mixtures thereof in any ratio, and/or as their physiologically tolerable salts. --